

BookletChart™

Hecate Strait to Etolin Island
NOAA Chart 17420

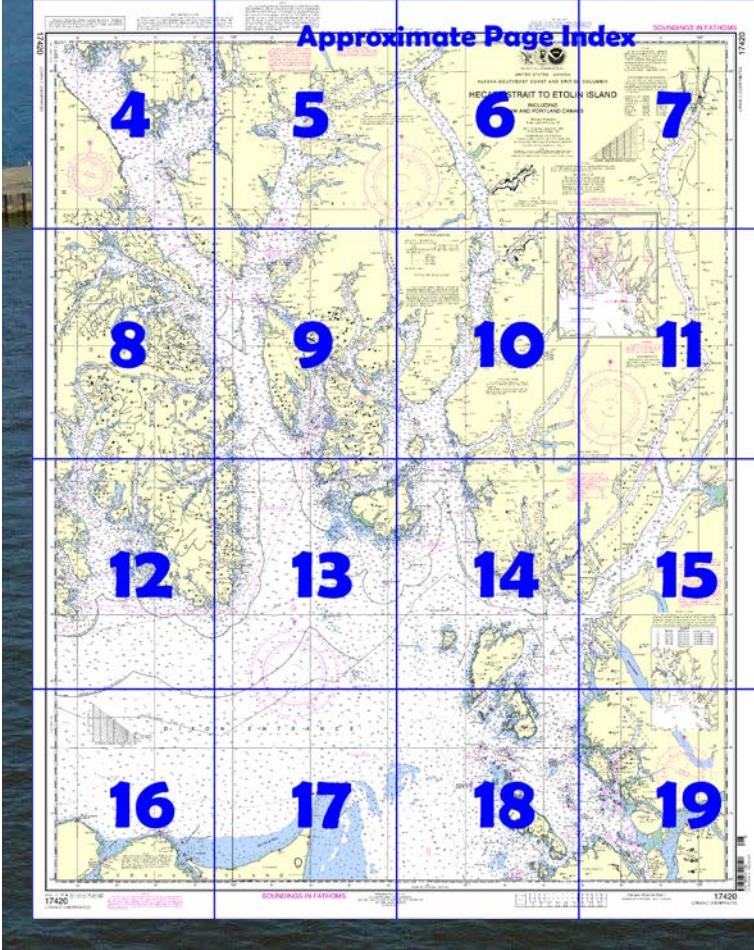


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

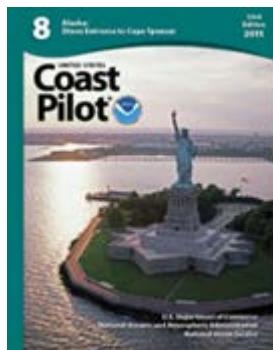
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=174_20.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Graham Island forms the S side of Dixon Entrance for 50 miles from Langara Island to Hecate Strait.

Langara Island, on the S side of the W end of Dixon Entrance, is a small irregularly shaped, densely wooded island, close off **Cape Knox**, the northwesternmost point of Graham Island.

Langara Point Light (54°15'24"N., 133°03'30"W.) is shown from an octagonal tower on the NW end of Langara Island. A white dwelling is about 135 yards E of the light.

Forrester Island, about 14.5 miles off the Dall Island shore, is a prominent landmark for the approach to Dixon Entrance from NW. The

island is wooded and mountainous.

Cape Muzon, the S extremity of Dall Island, forms the NW headland of Dixon Entrance. It is heavily wooded and rises to a rounded peak 2 miles NW of the extremity of the cape. Off the E end of the cape is a group of small islands and rocks. A breaker is 0.3 mile off the S shore of the cape. Vessels should give the cape a berth of at least 1 mile. A bank with a reported least depth of 14 fathoms is 2 miles SW of Cape Muzon Light.

Cape Muzon Light (54°39'54"N., 132°41'34"W.), 80 feet above the water, is shown from a spindle with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the S extremity of the cape.

Celestial Reef (54°31'N., 131°28'W.), about 10 miles SSE of West Devil Rock, is about 1 mile long and has three heads with less than 1 fathom over them near the S end. The depth over the remainder of the shoal is about 10 fathoms. A rock, covered 1½ fathoms, is 0.7 mile NE of the reef. Two 10-fathom shoals are about 0.5 mile N and 3 miles NNW of the reef, respectively. An 8-fathom shoal is about 2 miles S of the center of the reef.

Zayas Island, in the NE part of Dixon Entrance and about 11.5 miles SE of Barren Island, is wooded, flat-topped, and high near the S end. A rock, with 4 feet over it, is about 0.7 mile N of **Aranzazu Point**, the NW extremity of Zayas Island. Foul ground marked by kelp extends along the N shore of the island with several 5-fathom spots about 1 mile N of the island. A light marks the southernmost point of the island.

McCullock Rock, a pinnacle rock with 9 feet over it, is about 4 miles W of Jacinto Point, the SW extremity of Zayas Island. A 3-fathom shoal and a 5-fathom shoal are about 0.4 mile ESE and about 1.3 miles NNE of the rock, respectively.

Dundas Islands, in the E part of Dixon Entrance, consist of **Dundas Island**, **Baron Island**, **Dunira Island**, **Melville Island**, and numerous small islets and rocks. Dundas, the northwesternmost and largest island, has a number of conspicuous mountains, of which **Mount Henry**, towards the S end of the island, is the highest. Two conspicuous hills are in the NW part of the island. **Slab Hill**, flat-topped with a knob, is conspicuous near the NE end of the island.

The coasts of the four large islands of the group are much indented by small creeks and bays.

Caution.—Recent surveys indicate less water than charted in the vicinity of Dundas Islands. Mariners are advised to navigate with caution in the vicinity of these islands as many rocks awash and submerged, and some marked by kelp, have been reported in this area.

Holliday Island Light (54°37'24"N., 130°45'30"W.) is shown from a white slatted daymark on a concrete base on the N end of **Holliday Island**, which is 0.3 mile off the NE end of Dundas Island.

Revillagigedo Channel and Tongass Narrows (chart 17428) are connecting bodies of water that have a combined length of about 53 miles from their junction with Dixon Entrance at Tree Point Light to their junction with Clarence Strait at Guard Islands Light. On their S side they connect with Clarence Strait through Felice Strait and Nichols Passage.

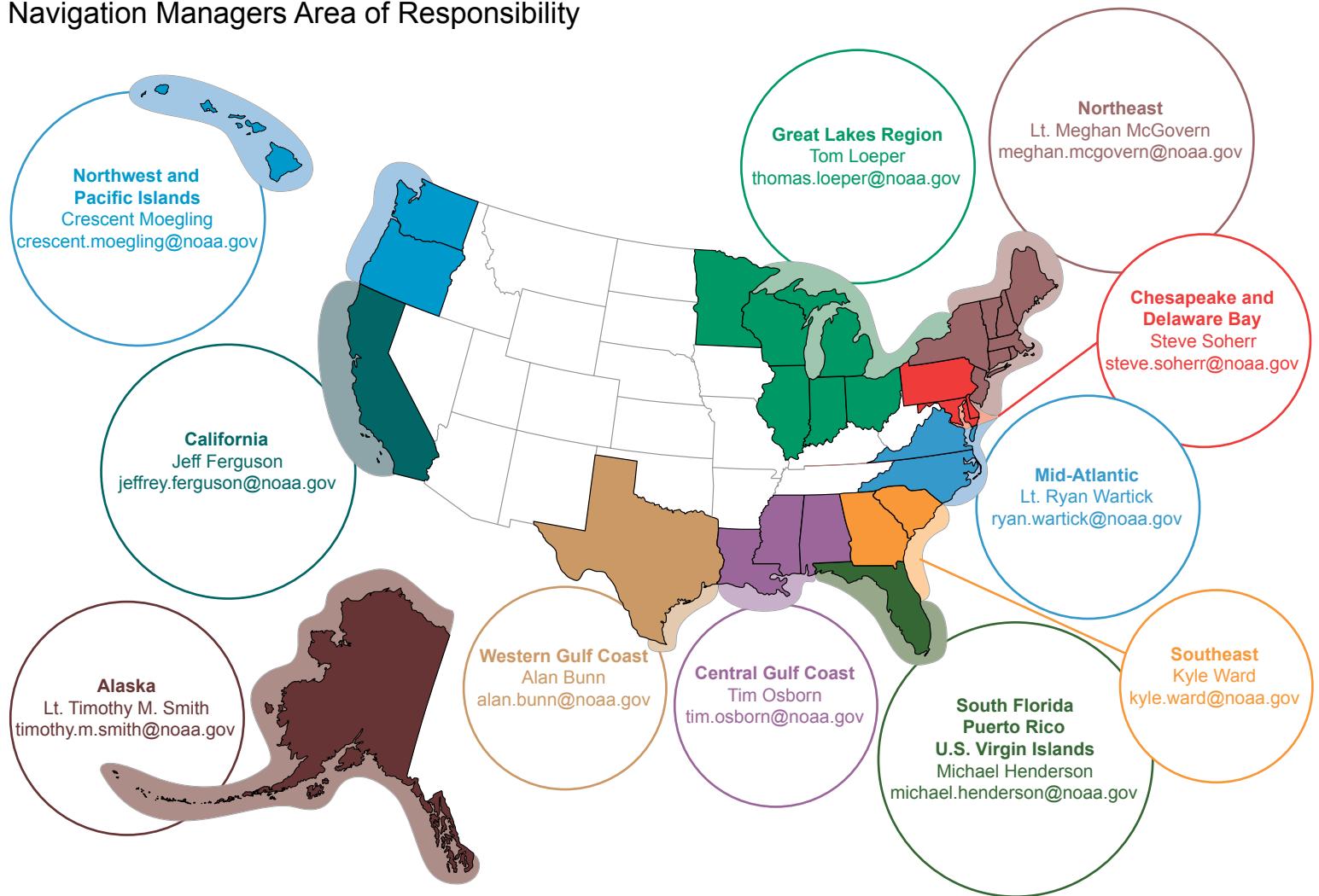
Revillagigedo Island, separated from the mainland by Behm Canal, forms the greater part of the N shore of the passages.

Behm Canal borders the E, N, and W sides of Revillagigedo Island; its E entrance, between **Point Sykes** and **Point Alava**, is about 5.7 miles NNE of Mary Island Light.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Juneau Commander
17th CG District (907) 463-2000
Juneau, Alaska

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

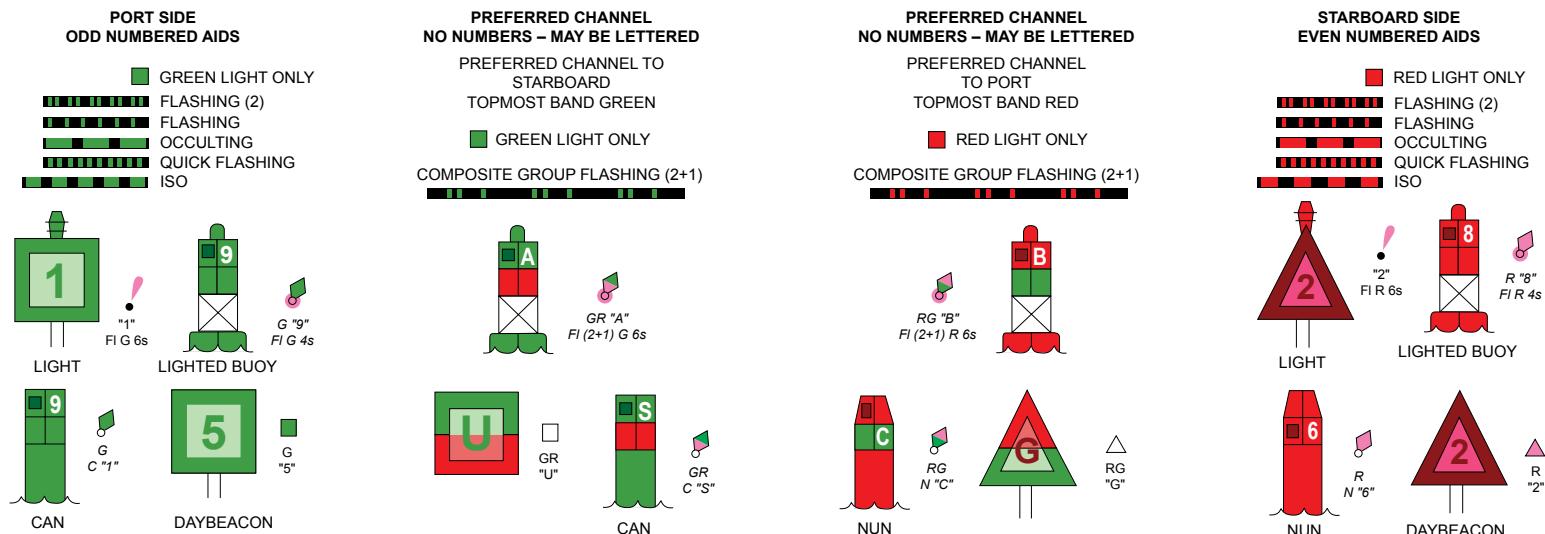
They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.

To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

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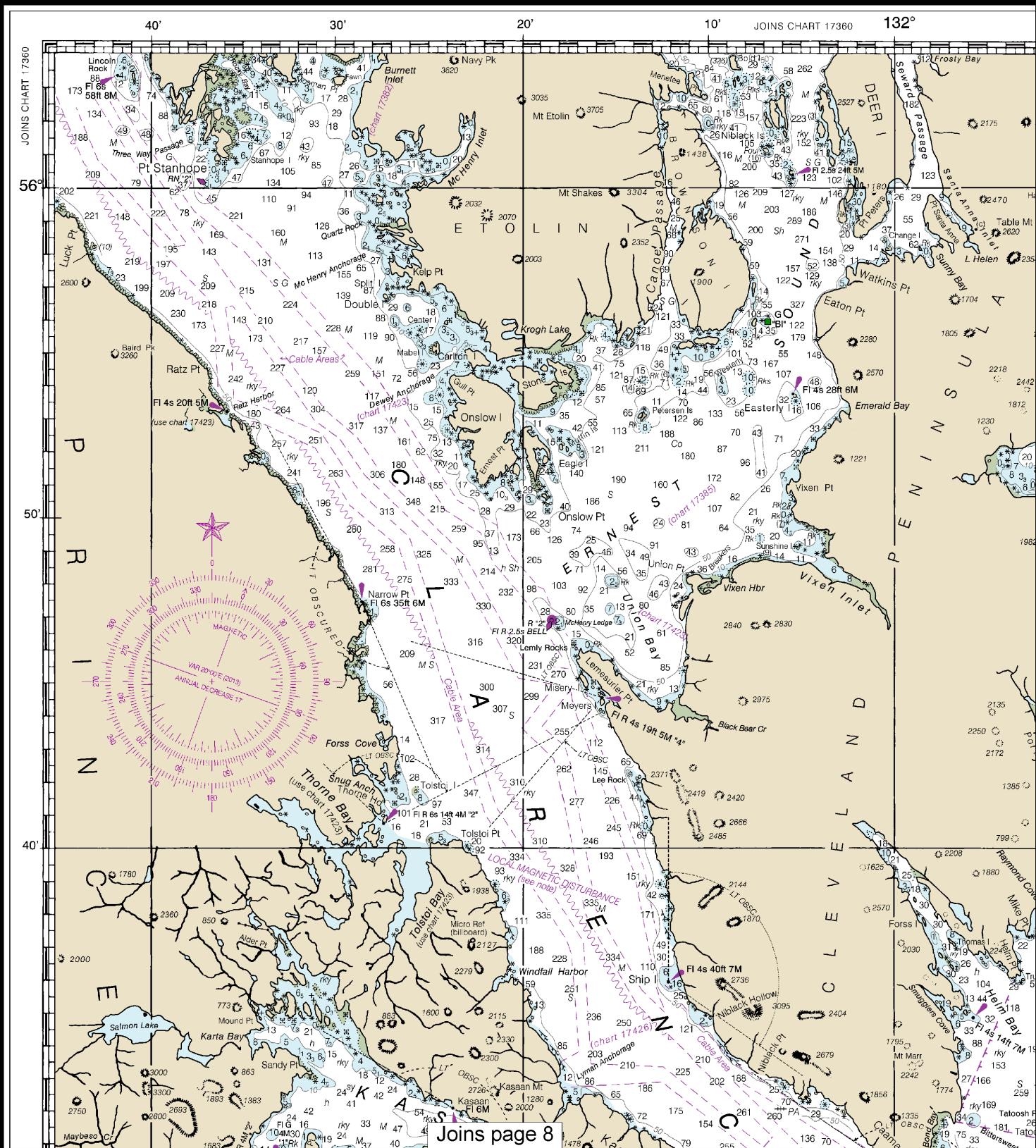
Note: Chart grid
lines are aligned
with true north.

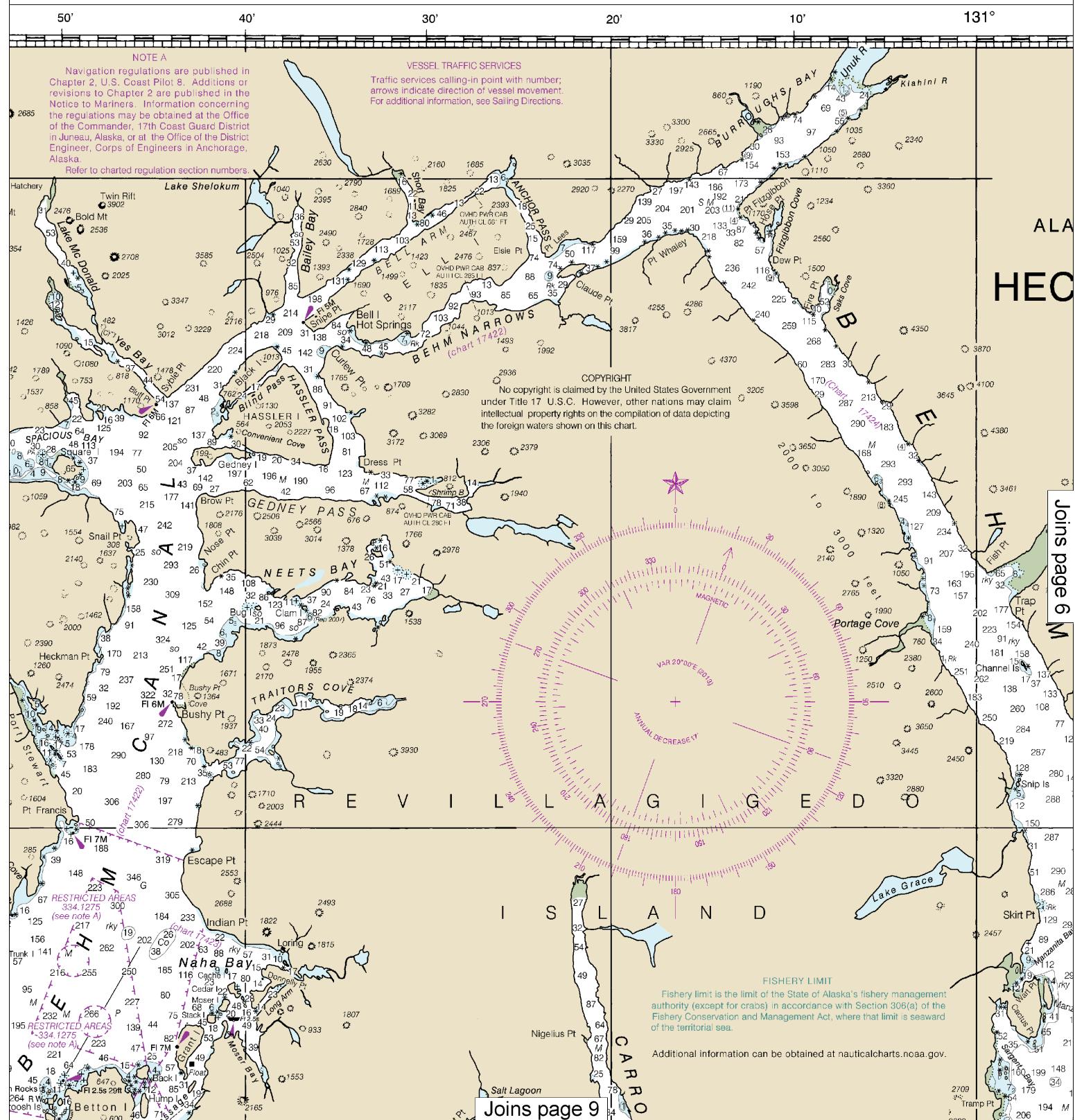
17420

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>.

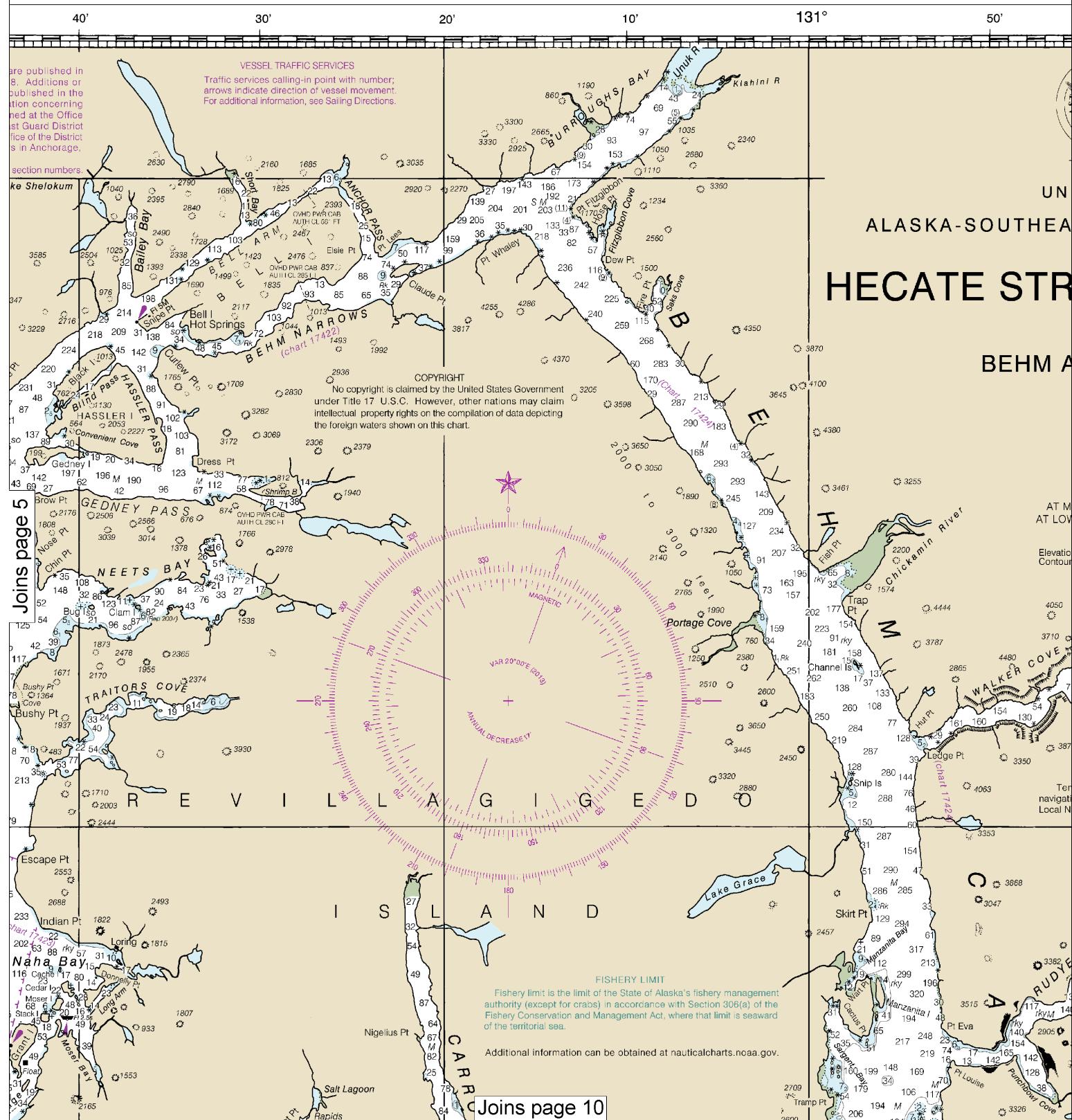
NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.



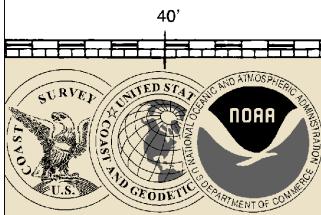


This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:305834. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - CANADA

AST COAST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

RAIT TO ETOLIN ISLAND

INCLUDING AND PORTLAND CANALS

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:229,376 at Lat 55°

North American Datum of 1983

(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

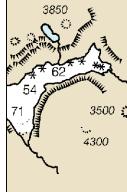
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)

MEAN LOWER LOW WATER IN U.S. TERRITORY

WEST NORMAL TIDES IN CANADIAN TERRITORY

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks and lights are in feet above Mean High Water.
Our Values and summit elevations refer to Mean Sea Level.



AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the US Coast Guard, Geological Survey, and Canadian Hydrographic Service.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.253° southward and 6.039° westward to agree with this chart.

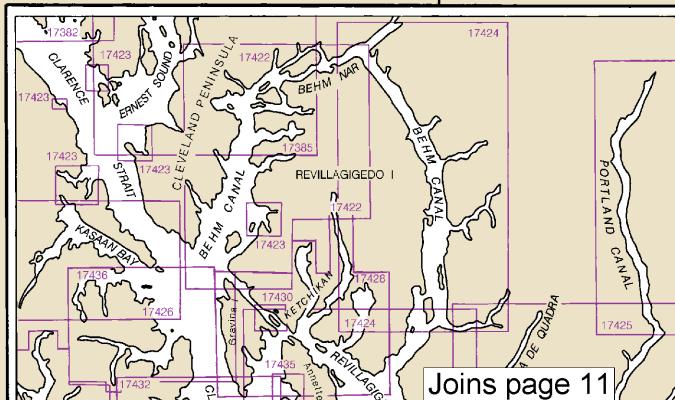
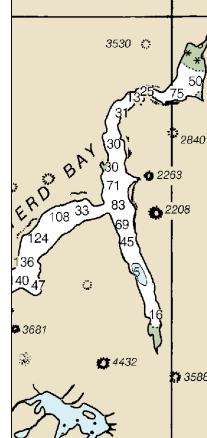
COLREGS, 80-1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.



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CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

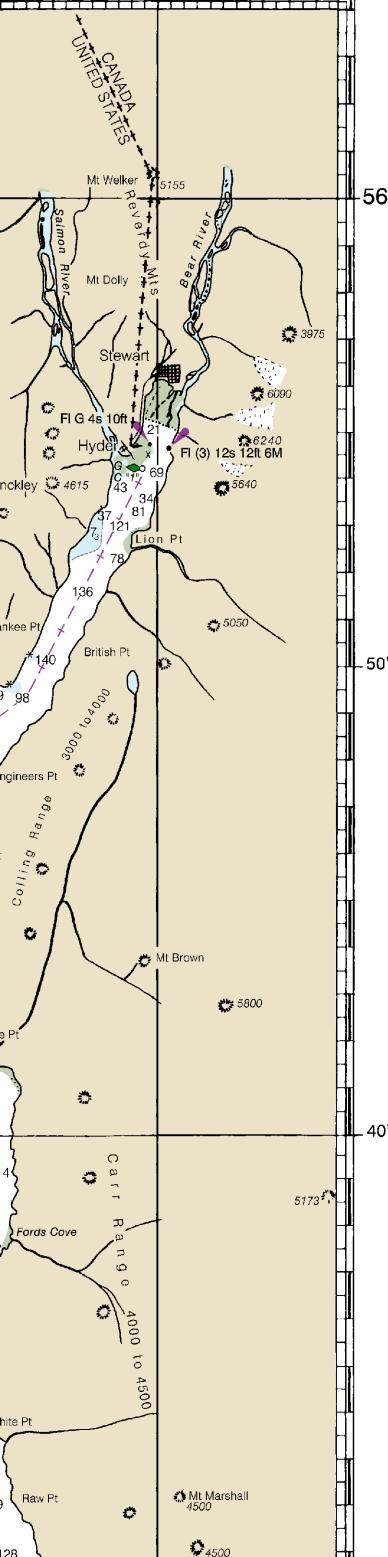
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
○(Accurate location) ○(Approximate location)

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

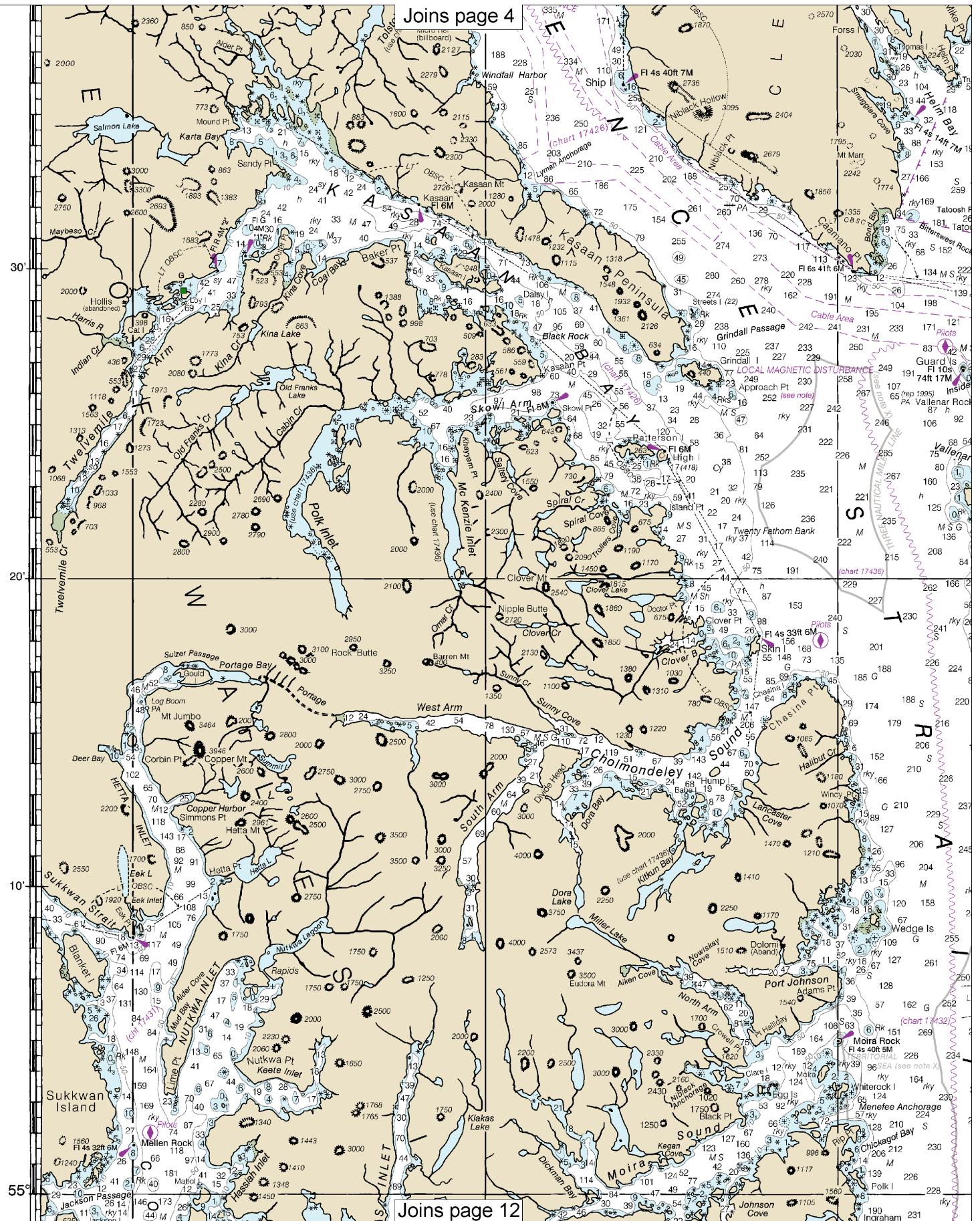
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Sukkwan I, AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-88	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I, AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Gravina, AK	KZZ-96	162.525 MHz
Duke I, AK	KZZ-92	162.450 MHz
Wrangell, AK	WXJ-83	162.400 MHz
Craig, AK	KXJ-80	162.475 MHz
Ketchikan, AK	WXJ-26	162.550 MHz



Last Correction: 7/29/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4616 (11/15/2016), NM: 4616 (11/12/2016), CHS: 1016 (10/28/2016)

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FISHERY LIMIT

Fishery limit is the limit of the State of Alaska's fishery management authority (except for crabs) in accordance with Section 306(a) of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act, where that limit is seaward of the territorial sea.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
U.S. Coast Guard Light
Information concerning
Indian List of Lights, Buoyage and

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light supplemental information concerning navigation.

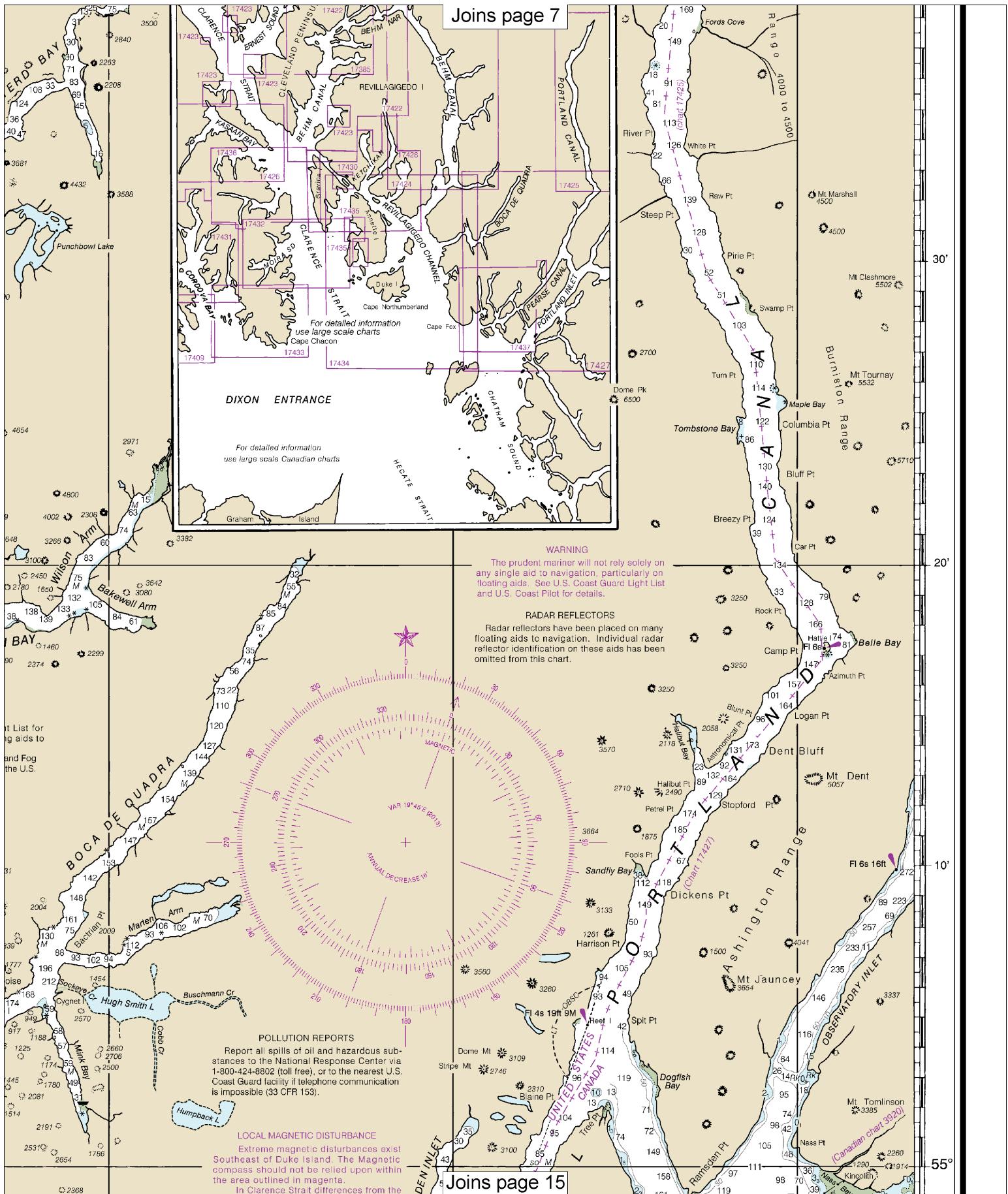
See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Signals for information not included in the Coast Guard Light List.

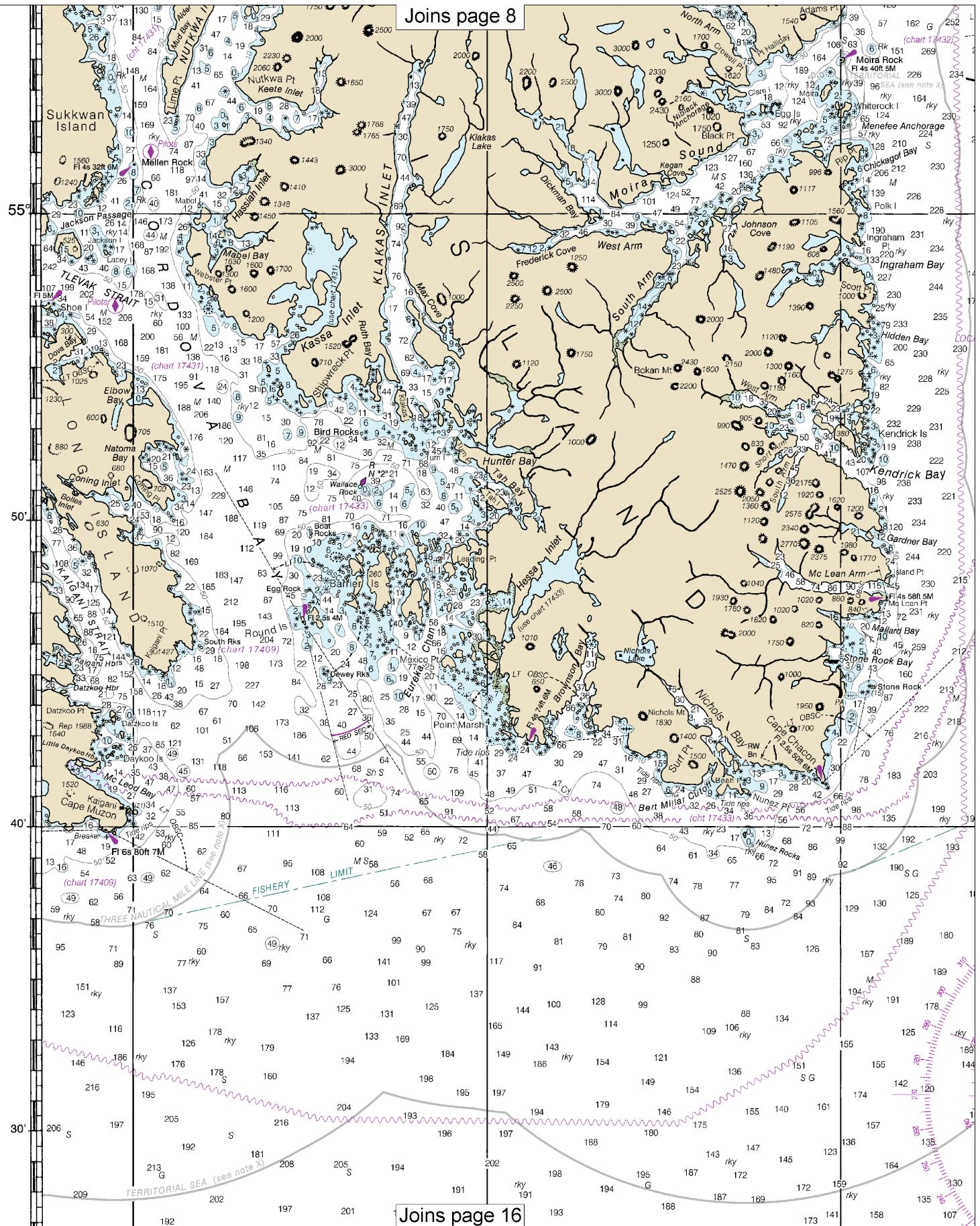
Joins page 14

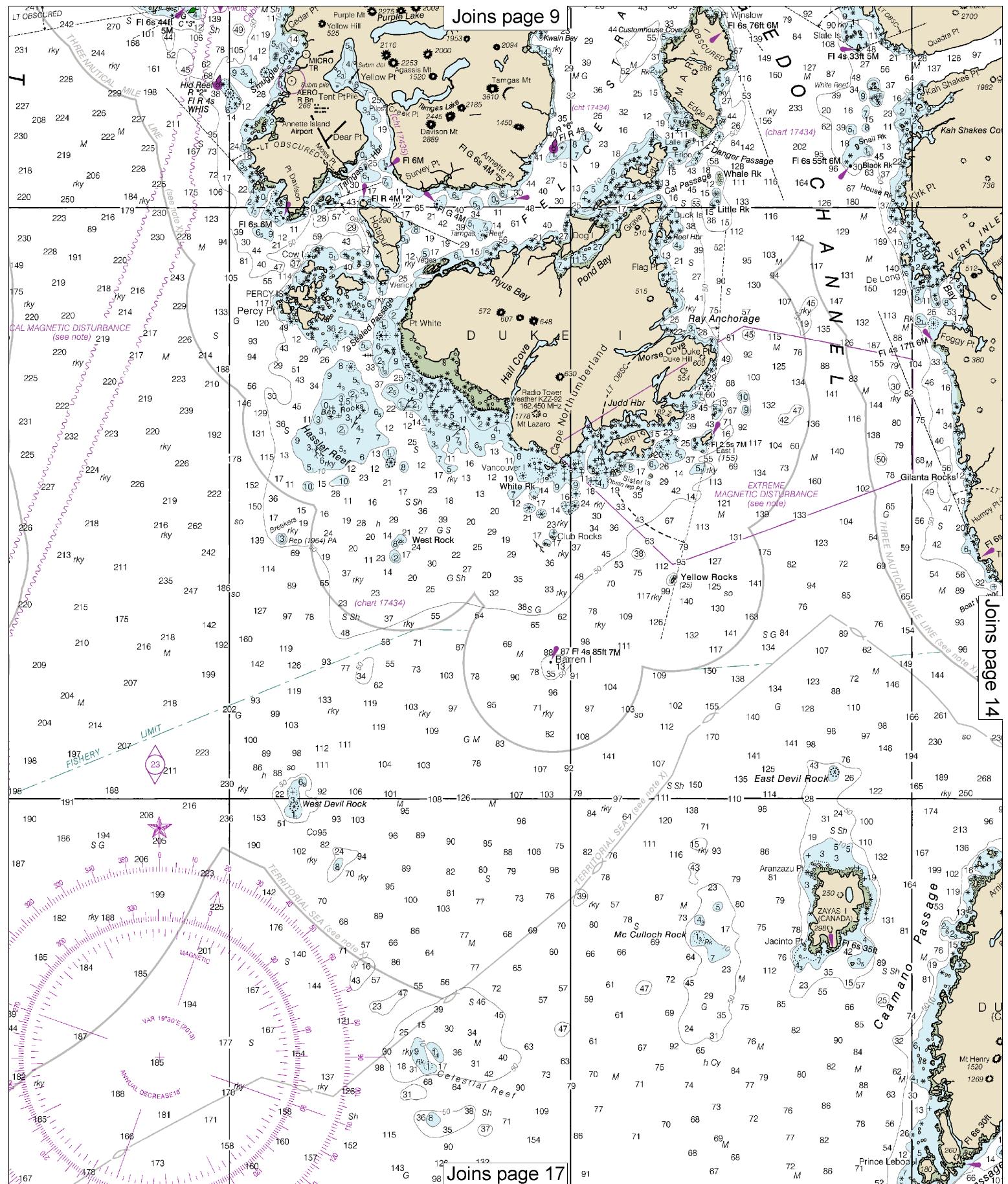
JoinS page 9

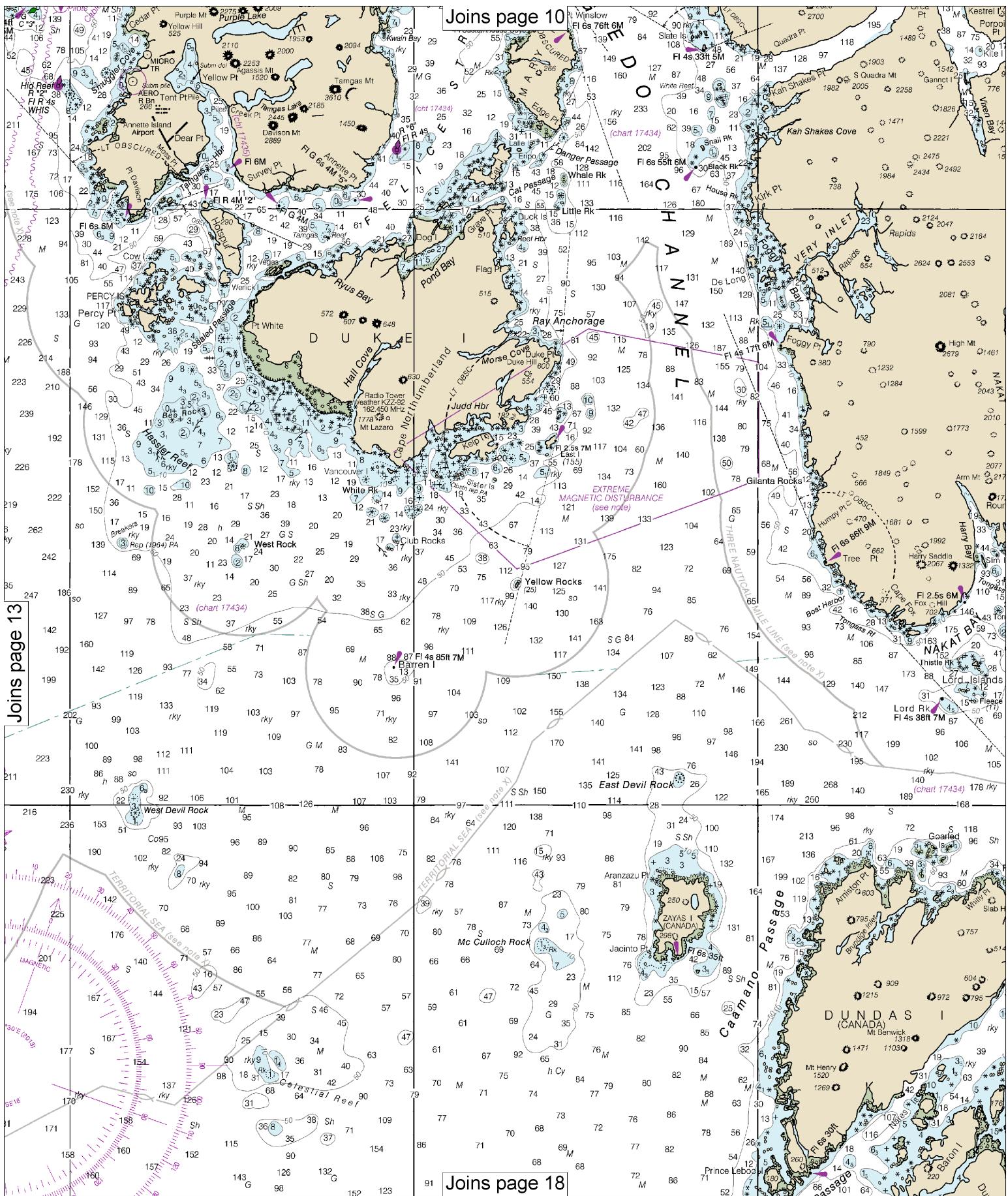
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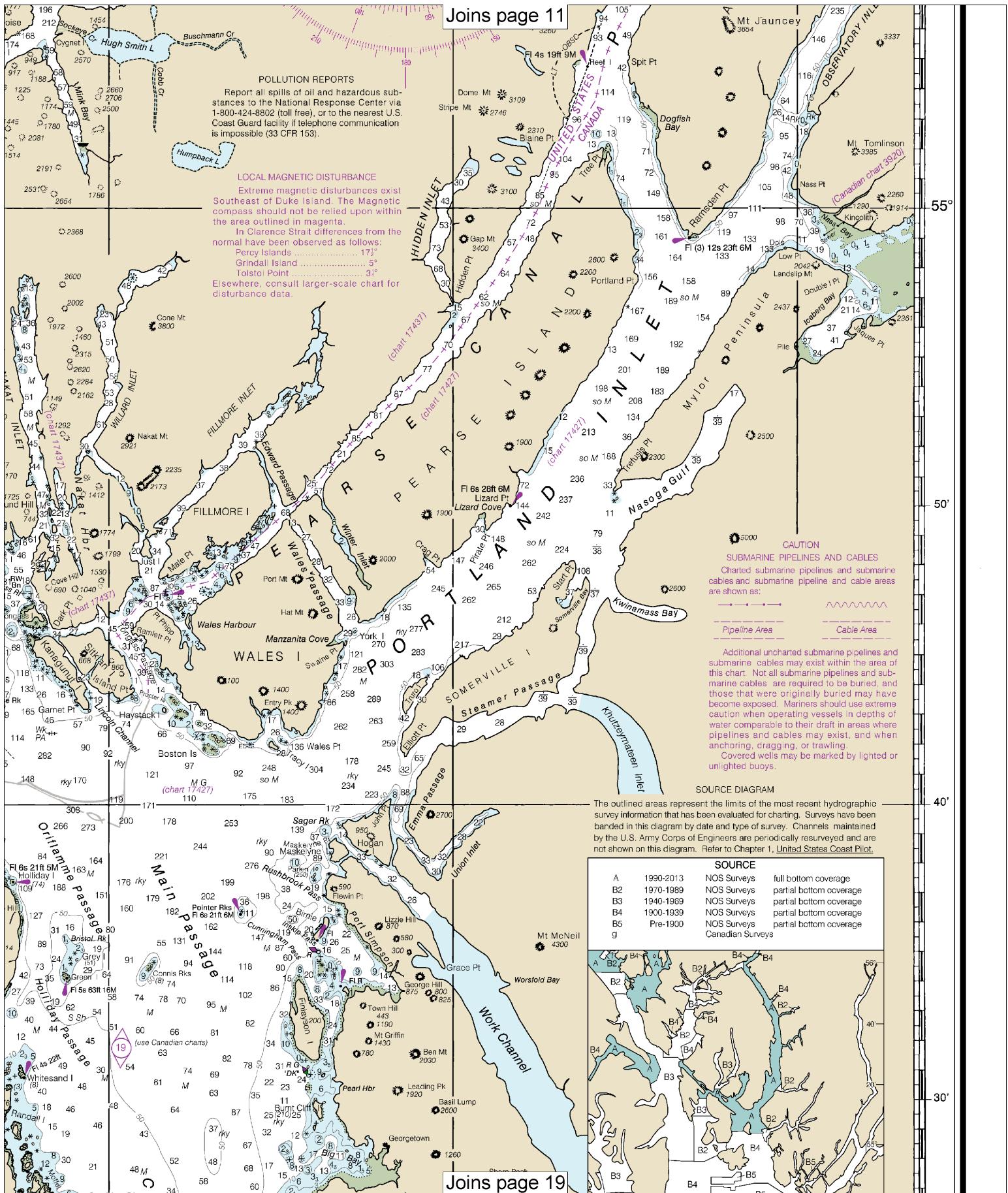
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

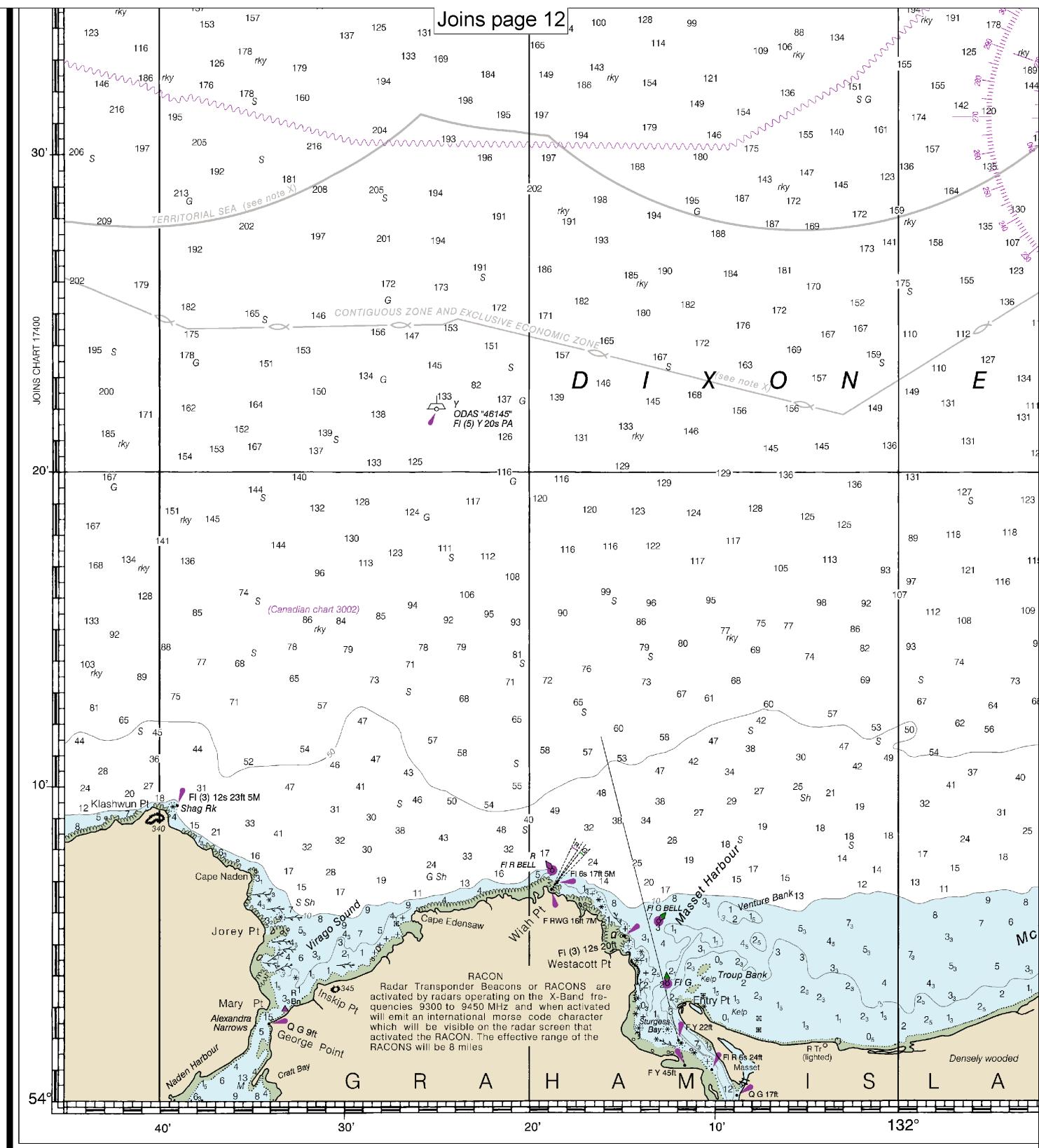












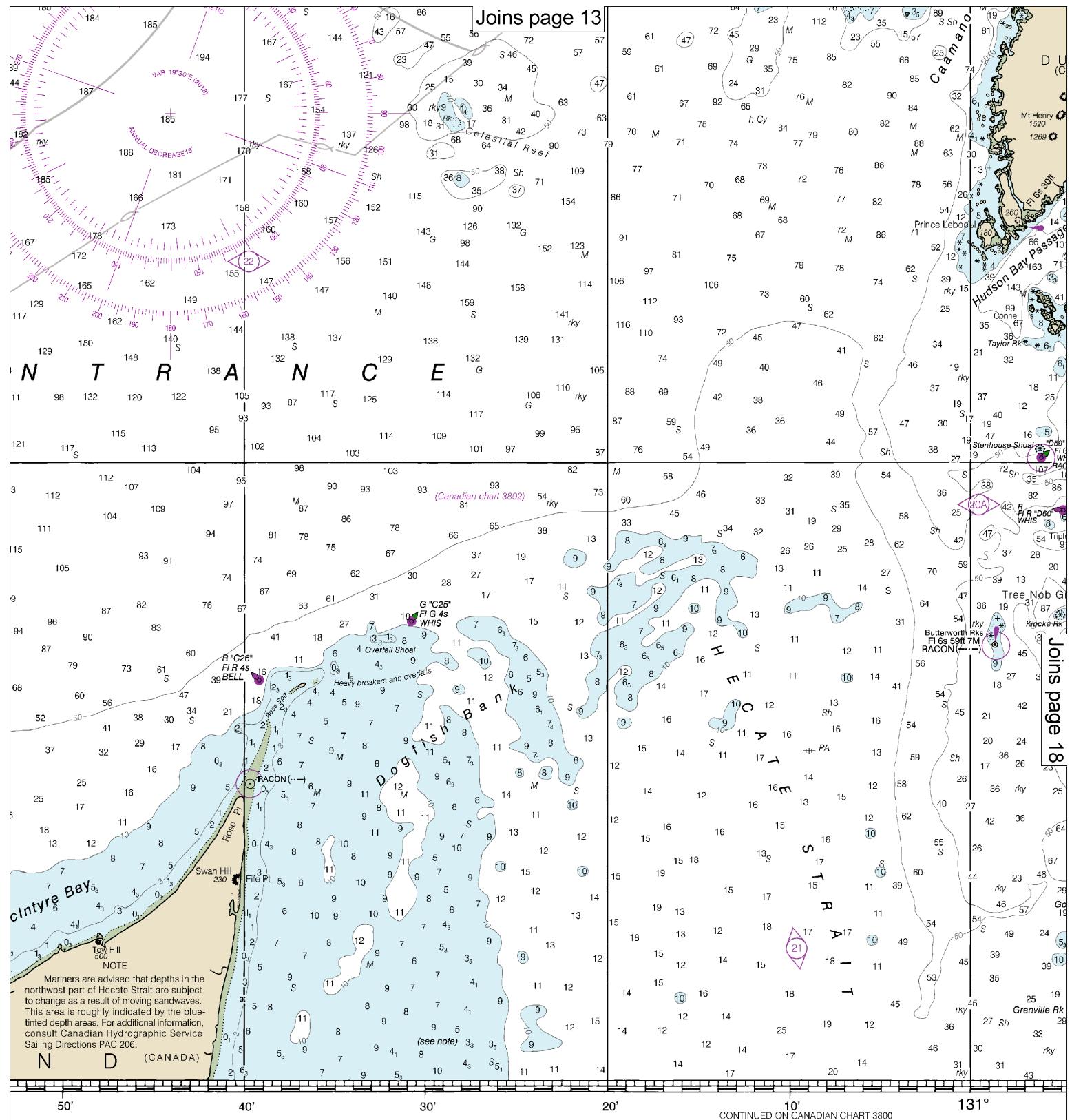
29th Ed., Feb. 2013

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Last Correction: 7/29/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4616 (11/15/2016), NM: 4616 (11/12/2016), CHS: 1016 (10/28/2016)

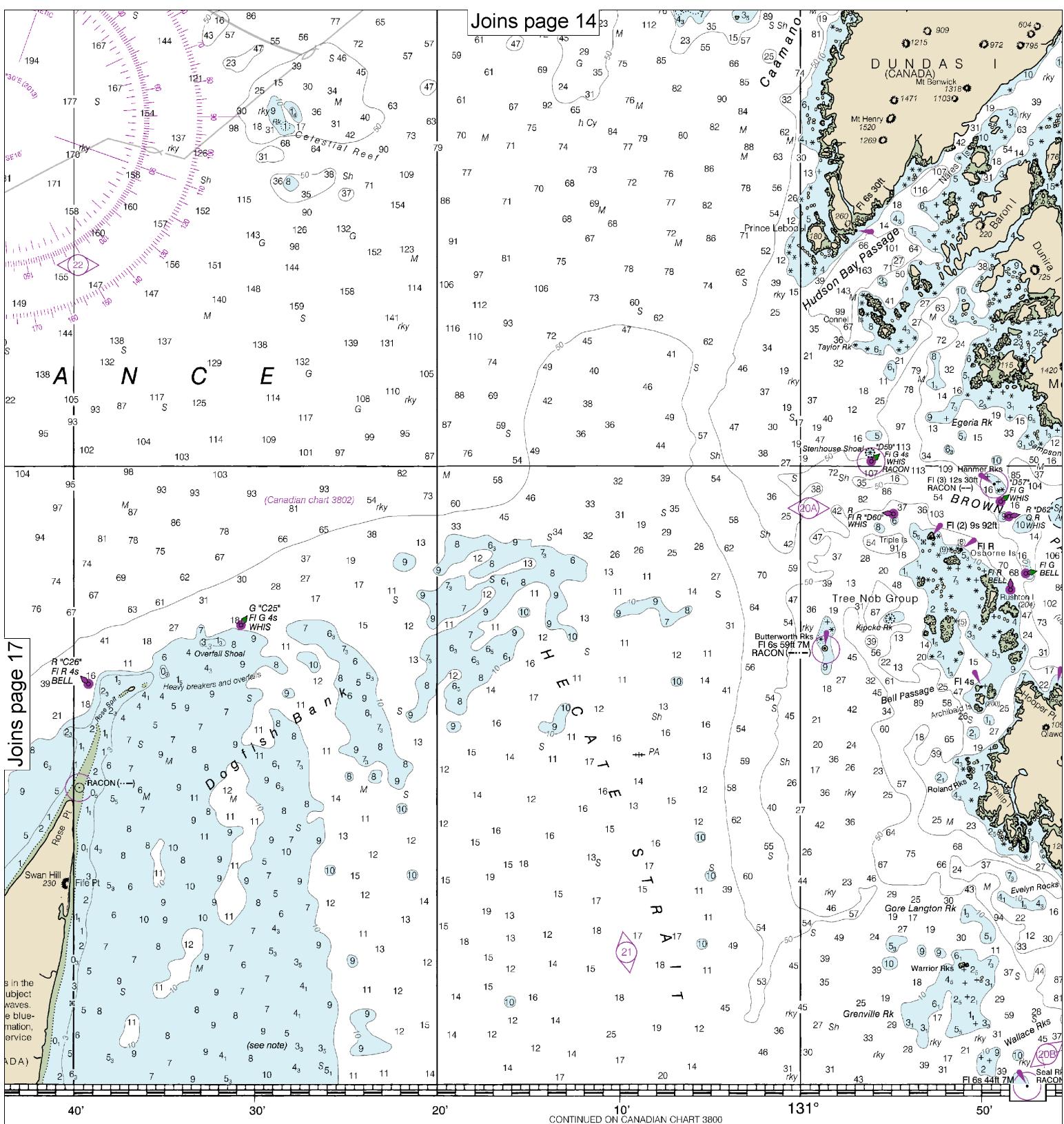
16

Note: Chart grid
lines are aligned
with true north.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS (FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



GS IN FATHOMS (10 FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

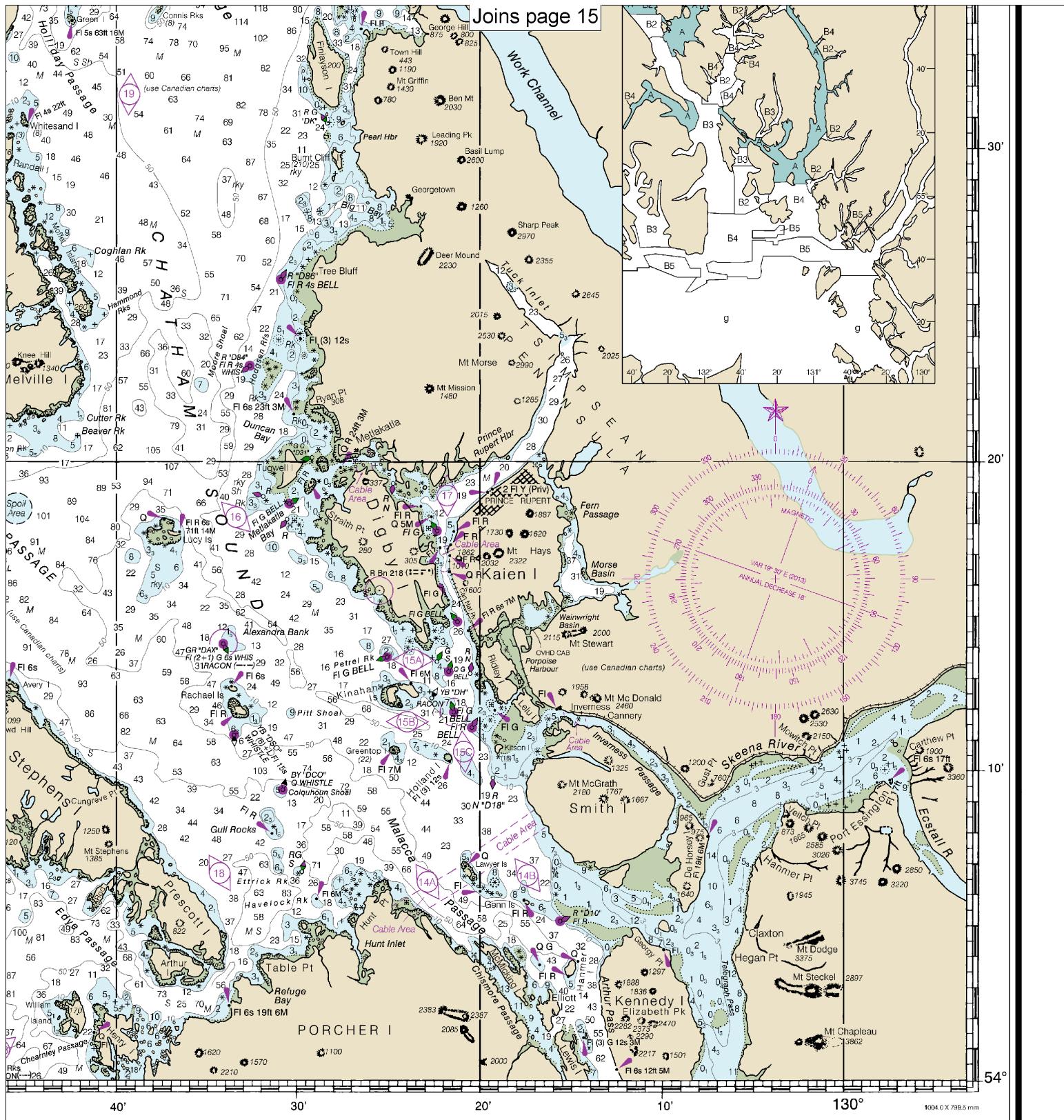
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

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Note: Chart grid
lines are aligned
with true north.

FATH
FEET
METERS

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Hecate Strait to Etoli I
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:229,376

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EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information

— <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov>

Interactive chart catalog

— <http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml>

Report a chart discrepancy

— <http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx>

Chart and chart related inquiries and comments

— <http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs>

Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)

— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html

Coast Pilot online

— <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm>

Tides and Currents

— <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>

Marine Forecasts

— <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm>

National Data Buoy Center

— <http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/>

NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions

— <http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/>

National Weather Service

— <http://www.weather.gov/>

National Hurricane Center

— <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>

Pacific Tsunami Warning Center

— <http://ptwc.weather.gov/>

Contact Us

— <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>



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This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.